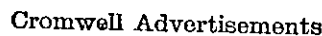


AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisement



Cromwell Advertisement

Cromwell Advertisements

EDWARD LINDSAY,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

Cromwell

MRS WILKINSON, (lately from Melbourne,) begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of CROMWELL and its Vicinity, that she intends, after Easter, opening a

LADIES' SEMINARY,

and hopes, by strict attention to the pupils confided to her charge, to merit the approbation of Parents.

The course of study will comprise Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Needlework; with oral lessons on the Globes, Geography, Grammar, and History.

Accomplishments: Music, French, and Drawing. Residence:

Mr M'Cormick's stone cottage, Enniscort-street.



CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

*Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3d per lb.



CROMWELL BUTCHERY
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

Important to Hotelkeepers.

C. NELSON & CO. beg to intimate to the public of Cromwell and its environs that they have commenced business as Manufacturers of LEMONADE and GINGERBEER, in the new building in Enniscort-street, at the rear of Mr Barry's residence.

A SODA-WATER MACHINE will shortly arrive from Dunedin, when C. N. & Co. will be in a position to execute orders in this particular line.

Orders promptly attended to, and Goods delivered in all parts of the district.

C. NELSON & CO.



F. SANSON, SADDLER AND HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM BARNES, JUNR., FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH,
(Opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel).

WILLIAM BARNES, Junr. desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding District that he has commenced business as a

BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,
in New Premises,
situated opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.

His long practical experience in all branches of the Business, combined with MODERATE CHARGES, will, he trusts, secure to him a fair share of public patronage.

Every Branch of the Business attended to.

BARNES'S VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS is laid on ARDGOUR STATION. ALEX. McLEAN,
Manager.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this date. I. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, May 12th 1870.—27c

Cromwell

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM.....PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,
With one of Alcock's best Tables.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

JOSEPH HARDING begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. GOODGER the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will he trusts, be sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vintery or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

BILLIARD ROOM,
Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the **STABLES**
In connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on
Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

J. HARDING.

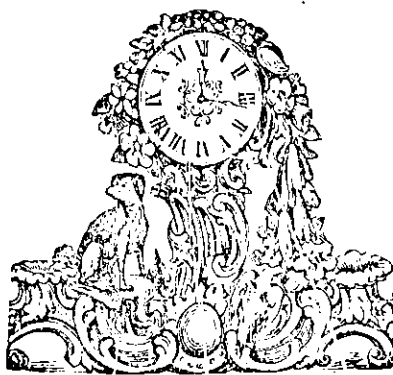
DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.



P. SMITH,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
CROMWELL,

(Adjoining Lindsay's Blacksmith's Shop).

EDWARD MURRELL,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKER,

FROM
Mr J. H. H. STOKES, Princes-st., Dunedin.
Begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that he has commenced business in the above line in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, and punctuality, to receive a share of public patronage.
All work guaranteed for twelve months.
Lowest possible charges consistent with good Workmanship.
All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes cleaned and repaired.—Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.
Just Received, Consignment of First-class Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery.
Observe the address:—Adjoining Marsh's Barrow Hotel.

MR H. W. SMYTHIES,
MINING SURVEYOR AND AGENT.

Legal Managership & REGISTRATION of Companies undertaken.

Office: Town Hall, Cromwell.

Cromwell

NOTICE.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be carried on by **NICHOLAS & MARTIN**, who have much pleasure in calling the attention of the Inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their new Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any hitherto obtained in the same Works, or in any other portion of the district. They therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed, with the conviction that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend to keep a good supply of coals at the Pit-mouth. Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.

32s. „ „ delivered.

We also wish to inform our constituents that an early settlement of all accounts due to us is highly desirable.

Note the address:

NICHOLAS AND MARTIN,
Coal Works, Cromwell.

KARL PRETSCH,

COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,
etc.,

Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS, on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Buggies and Vehicles of every description painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.



JUNCTION BAKERY,
CROMWELL.

C. W. WRIGHT,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER.

Bread Delivered in all Parts of the District.

JUST ARRIVED—A Large Lot of PAPERHANGINGS and FURNITURE; CHEFFONIERS, CHILDREN'S COTS, &c., &c.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Cromwell Timber Yard.

JOHN E. BEATTIE, having been appointed

RANGER OF MOUNT PISA STATION,

Is prepared to

YARD HORSES AND CATTLE

On the shortest notice.

Terms moderate.

A. W. ALLANBY,

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
CROMWELL.

THOMAS FOOTE,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
MELMORE TERRACE,
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,

SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION AGENT, ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT,
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

WILLIAM MACNAB,
ACCOUNTANT
AND
COMMISSION AGENT.

The Registration and Legal Managership of Mining Companies undertaken.

Bannockburn

STUART'S FERRY

KAWARAU RIVER.



Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis)

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, Boots, and Household REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE
which is on the direct road to Bannockburn, the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

John Richards - Proprietor

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet increasing requirements of those districts,

has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

BANNOCKBURN COAL MERCHANTS,

LOGAN & SCOTT,

COAL MERCHANTS,

Having obtained a lease of the above well-known Coal Works, beg to inform the residents at Bannockburn, Carrick Range, Bannockburn, Kawarau Gorge, and throughout the district, that they are prepared to SUPPLY (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality at 15s. per ton taken from the pit's mouth, or, delivered, 1s 9d per bag and upward according to distance.

N.B.—Drays leave the Bannockburn Cromwell twice a week. Loading carried back on reasonable terms.

ALL NATIONS HOTEL
CARRICKTON.

J. ALLEY begs to inform the inhabitants of the Carrick Range and Bannockburn districts that the above hotel is now completed, and that he will be happy to receive a visit from his numerous friends and acquaintances.

First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of the best quality.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.
(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS

Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that they have removed

CARRICKTOWN, next to M'Cormick's Carrick Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and reasonable charges, to

secure a share of their patronage.

Bannockburn

RICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE,
(Immediate vicinity of the Carrick Reefs.)

THOMAS HAZLETT - Proprietor.

...purchased from Mr JOHN M'CORMICK
...well-known and centrally-situated
...am now in a position to offer first-class
...ation to all who may favour me with
...onage.

...remises are fitted up and furnished on
...complete scale, regardless of expense,
...arrangements for the comfort of visitors
...ellers are second to none in the district.

...MODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM,
...th one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables

...cellent SIX-STALLED STABLE on
...mises, and a careful groom always in at-
...tention.

T. HAZLETT.

Kawarau Gorge

NOTICE.

ROBERT INGLIS begs to inform the
inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding
districts that he has commenced business as a
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR.

...kinds of building completed with perma-
...and despatch. Plans, Specifications, and
...notes prepared for any design, at moderate
...rates.

...connection with the above, we are pro-
...to deliver to any part of the district
...of Superior Quality, BRICKS in any
...ity, and COAL, unequalled in any part of
...istrict. By the supply of a good article,
...ined with moderate prices, we hope to earn
...are of public patronage and support.

INGLIS & BINGE.

...orders addressed to Robert Inglis, or Charles
...Kawarau Gorge, will receive prompt at-
...tention.

...day visits Cromwell daily. Back loading
...at moderate rates.

...Gorge, 1st February, 1872.

Bendigo

OSIAH MITCHINSON,

Wholesale and Retail
STOREKEEPER,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MER-
CHANT,
WAKEFIELD STORE,
(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),
BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED
At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO POST OFFICE.

Interest at the rate of 12½ per cent charged on
all accounts due over two months.

MOUNT PISA HOTEL,
(Six Miles from Cromwell.)

...the road to Bendigo, Wanaka, Cardrona, &c.

DAVID TAGGART - Proprietor.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best quality.

Good Accomodation for Travellers.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,
LUGGATE,

28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to
Lake Wanaka).

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accom-
modation for the comfort and convenience of
travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery
Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at
Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully
situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake,
offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker
advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is ex-
ceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in
the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a
PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,
Proprietor.

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,
ALEXANDRA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce
that they are prepared to supply their
SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of cartage within twenty
miles.

Orders left with
Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;
Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;
Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended
to.

THEYERS AND BECK,
BREWERS,
ALEXANDRA.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE.

M. MARSHALL,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS
VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial
Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a
small advance upon English prices.

Nevis

I HAVE never seen so GREAT A VARIETY
of GOODS, and of such SUPERIOR QUALITY,
anywhere else as is now ON SALE at the
BRITISH STORES, NEVIS.

Queenstown

ROBERT BOYNE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER
AND NEWS AGENT,
Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods
always on hand. Importer of English and Colo-
nial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended
to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the
district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

[A CARD.]

D. POWELL,
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,
QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE:
Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines,
Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.

A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes,
Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural
Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne

PRINTING
THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS.

CROMWELL ARGUS

General Printing Office,
MELMORE TERRACE.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,
MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE
PRINTERS,
EXECUTE ORDERS FOR
PRINTING
OF EVERY KIND
In the most modern styles of the Art.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.
Unsurpassed in the Colony.

PLAIN, ENAMELLED, } **CARDS** { COLORED, EMBOSSED,
In endless variety of style.

ADMISSION TICKETS
For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments,
Societies, &c. &c.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
NEWEST STYLES.

Business & Invitation Circulars.
Printed in New and Elegant Type,
ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

MINING COMPANIES' SCRIP,
(Superior to Lithographed)
ON BEST HAND-MADE PAPER.

POSTERS,
ANY SIZE,
BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS,
SUPERB DESIGNS,
In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

Receipt and Delivery Books
Neatly printed and strongly bound.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes,
Labels, Memo.'s, Societies' Rules,
Bags and Wrapping Papers,
Prospectuses, Envelopes,
Ale & Porter Labels,
Circular Labels,
—AND—
EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING!

The Cromwell Argus
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,
And delivered the same day,
BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS, THROUGHOUT THE
DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIPTION:
SIX SHILLINGS & QUARTER.

CASUAL ADVERTISEMENTS:
Each insertion under four, per inch..... 3/-
On four or more insertions, a reduction of 25 %

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS
On still more liberal terms.

Cromwell

J. C. CHAPPLE,
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District
may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet
with prompt attention.

**VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL.....£2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
AGENTS,
CROMWELL.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the
inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra,
and Clyde districts that we have appointed
I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell,
As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-
dressed
FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our
name, and obtained through the above agents.
ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,
Brunswick Flour Mills,
LAKE WAKATIP.

Dunedin Advertisements



FRASER, WISHART, & CO.,
RAILWAY FOUNDRY,
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Castings in Iron and Brass:
Stampers; Quartz-Crushing Machinery
Cast Iron Sluice and Ripple Plates
Overshot, Breast, & Undershot Water-wheels
Steam Engines made and repaired.
Castings supplied for all kinds of Reaping,
Threshing, and Horse-power Machines.
Furnace Bars; Fire-proof Doors & Safes. [170]

OTAGO FOUNDRY
[Established 1859.]
WILLIAM WILSON,
ENGINEER, BOILER MAKER
IRON FOUNDER, & BLACKSMITH,
Cumberland-street,
DUNEDIN.

Castings in Brass or Iron.
Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.
Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and
Wood.
Quartz-crushing Machinery.
Pumping and Winding Gear.
Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.
Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size.
Gold-dredging Spoons.
Machinery for Flour, Oatmeal, and Barley Mills
Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Ma-
chines made and repaired.
Fire-proof doors and safes.
Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. [124]

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

Having taken the above hotel, I beg to intimate
to my old friends and the public generally that
I am prepared to offer the best accommodation to
Boarders, private families, and Travellers, at
Moderate Charges.

Very superior accommodation for Wedding
Parties, &c.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.—Horses, Buggies, and
Carriages on hire.

165 W. H. HAYDON.

WANTED KNOWN.
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES REDUCED.
M. A. ALDERICH.
Princes-street, Dunedin.

FOR SUB-LEASE—Section 2, Block III., (adjoining Mr. Baird's). Apply to 23 JOHN BARR, or Mr. J. Marsh.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS & BLACKSMITHS.

A FIRST-CLASS OPENING.

FOR SALE, with immediate possession, a substantial **BLACKSMITH'S SHOP**, now doing a good business; together with the whole of the Stock-in-Trade and Tools.

The reason for the disposal of the above Property is that the Proprietor intends to leave Otago.

For particulars, apply on the premises to
WILLIAM BARNES, JUNR.,
t.c. Blacksmith, Cromwell.

FOR SALE,

A ONE-SIXTH SHARE in the **EXCELSIOR SLICING CLAIM**, at Quartz Reef Point, and in **Licensed WATER RACES**, carrying ten heads, heading from Four-mile Creek and Flood's Creek; together with a **Hut**, a lot of Mining Tools, &c. Apply to
29 Mr. JENOUR, Cromwell.

SHARES FOR SALE.

100 Shares in the **HEART OF OAK COMPANY**, Registered.
1-25th Interest in the **ADAMS' GULLY QUARTZ CLAIM**.
1-14th Interest in the **GOLDEN GATE CLAIM**.
100 Shares in the **ROBERT BURNS COMPANY**, Registered.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. SMYTHIES,
Sharebroker, Cromwell.

A PARADOX!—TO SUFFERERS.

**NERVOUSNESS,
ITS NATURE AND CURE.**

WHAT IS NERVOUSNESS?—Various answers might be given to this question, according to the constitution and knowledge of the individual. Strong healthy persons, whether medically educated or not, generally regard nervousness as more or less an "imaginary complaint"; it is sometimes only believed to be real when the patient is found to be dying or dead. The best answer to the question, probably, is this,—NERVOUSNESS IS AN UNNATURAL CONDITION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. Sometimes this unnatural state is accompanied with considerable bodily weakness, loss of flesh, and loss of strength; but in most cases there is in the earlier stages of the disorder no outward sign of weakness. The sufferers are found in both sexes; they often have the bloom of health upon the cheek; they are surrounded by kind friends, yet existence to them has no charms, for they feel that they cannot enjoy it. Without intending it, they annoy other people about the merest trifles; if they encounter some person unexpectedly they feel confused, afraid, and alarmed; the heart beats violently, the hand shakes when writing, and the whole frame at times experiences a complete tremulousness. The intellect also is sometimes clouded, the memory fails, the judgment becomes indistinct, the will capricious and undecided, the taste vitiated, the imagination broods upon unpleasant topics, the spirits are either very low or very excited, the ordinary duties of life become burdensome, society is shunned, and business neglected.

A STRANGE SPECTACLE—It is certainly strange, but not the less true, that perfectly sane persons in the prime of life, with firm step and healthy countenances, may occasionally be met with, who, in spite of possessing all the advantages of education, religion, ample means, and kind friends, nevertheless are victims of the nervousness above described; unhappy themselves, they render other people unhappy. Why is this? What cause has operated to change the cheerful, active, obliging, unsuspecting, and uncomplaining youth into the unhappy, drowsy, listless, suspicious, and gloomy misanthrope? Many causes, or one cause only, may operate to produce this sad state: the cause may be either mental or physical, or both combined.

ATTEMPTS TO CURE NERVOUSNESS by means of ordinary tonics have so frequently proved fruitless, that the leading physicians now for the most part recommend hygienic means, such as exercise in the open air, regular habits, rebathing, the cold bath friction; change of air and scene, as in travelling. If all these fail, as they often do, what is to be done?

The Answer will be found by carefully perusing the following Work:—

Ninth Edition; Post Free, 1s. 4d.

**NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Its Cause and Cure,**

With Plain Directions for Perfect Restoration to Health.

Applications for a copy of the above Work must be accompanied by the amount in New Zealand or other stamps, also a properly directed envelope.

ADDRESS:

CHARLES SENNET, Agent,
Brooklyn House, Flagstaff Gardens, Melbourne.

[Advertisement.]—Having purchased for cash, and personally selected One Thousand Pounds worth of Autumn and Winter Drapery, Clothing, Boots, &c., we feel much pleasure in announcing to our numerous customers and other residents in the district that the same will be added to our present large stock and be open for inspection this week. We can therefore safely assure our customers that we have the largest and choicest stock of Seasonable Goods on the Goldfields; but don't take our word for it: come and judge for yourselves.—I. HALLNSTEIN & Co.

MR T. L. SHEPHERD, M.H.R., will ADDRESS the ELECTORS on TUESDAY NEXT, 23rd inst., at eight o'clock p.m., in KIDD'S HALL, CROMWELL.

DUNSTAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

A Public Meeting will be held in the TOWN HALL, Cromwell, on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., for the purpose of electing a LOCAL COMMITTEE for the above Institution.

By order of Committee.

CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE (S.C.)

The REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 24th April, at 7.30 sharp. Business.—Raisings, &c. By order of the R.W.M.

T. MARTIN, Secretary.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
Emiscomt-street.

MRS WILKINSON,

Having opened the above-mentioned Establishment, trusts that by perseverance, and strict attention to her pupils, she may merit continued patronage.

The Course of Study comprises Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Needlework; with oral lessons on the Globes, Geography, Grammar, and History. Accomplishments: Music, French, and Drawing.

BOARDERS TAKEN ON MODERATE TERMS.

ATHENAEUM HALL.

THE FIRST

POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT

OF THE SEASON

Will take place on the

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY,

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY Give Notice that I have no connection with the firm of C. NELSON and Co., Cordial and Gingerbeer Makers, of Cromwell, and will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any Debts contracted by the above-named Firm.

WILLIAM JACKSON BARRY.

Cromwell, April 22, 1872.

MUNICIPALITY OF CROMWELL.

ALL RATEPAYERS that do not pay their Rates to the Town Clerk on or before FRIDAY the 19th of April instant, will be proceeded against without further notice. By Order

H. W. SMYTHIES,

Town Clerk and Collector.

Cromwell, April 8, 1872.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Applications for the post of LIBRARIAN (vacant by the resignation of Mr G. Jenour) will be received by the Secretary up to the date of next Committee Meeting, viz., 14th MAY. Salary, £1.10 per annum.

J. G. BALLARD, Hon. Sec.

WE have now opened out our Autumn and Winter Stock of

DRAPERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS, &c.;

also, full supplies in every department. For particulars, see our general advertisement on the first page.

I. HALLNSTEIN & CO.

E. H. A. R. D. I. N. G.
(formerly Cook at the Commercial Hotel, Cromwell.)

Begs to inform visitors to Carrickton that he has taken the Restaurant in connection with the Reefers' Arias Hotel, where they may rely upon getting a GOOD LUNCHEON at any hour of the day.

There is a first-class four-stalled STABLE attached to the Hotel.

A Remarkable cure of Dropsy, by *Hall's Pills*.—James Thomas, an old discharged soldier, who had been many years in India, where his constitution was much impaired, attended at St. George's Hospital some time, being in very bad health, and dropsical; after several weeks the poor fellow began to despair, as he got worse instead of better. One day he happened to meet his old commanding officer, who gave him some money and recommended him to try Hall's Pills, which advice he followed, and in about two months every symptom of dropsy had left him, besides being restored to perfect health. This is another extraordinary proof of the virtue of this purifying medicine.

Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

A CORRESPONDENT of ours, who signed himself "Crusher," made a most important statement when he said it was a matter requiring careful consideration how our poor quartz-reefs could be made to pay. In fact, economy in working our quartz lodes is a matter of such vast importance that no investigation can be too tedious, no enquiry too elaborate, for the purpose of obtaining such a result. There are certain initial considerations in such an enquiry that deserve to be fully weighed, to enable us to understand the difficulties to be encountered. Unfortunately, we have no means of obtaining anything like accuracy in mining statistics. The mining surveyors of Victoria take the trouble, quarterly, to compile long statistical returns as to the number of men employed in quartz and alluvial claims, their average earnings, the quantities of stone crushed, and its yield; while the dividends of registered companies are weekly published in the columns of the Melbourne newspapers. Although it is the fashion here to appear to foster mining enterprise, we are left in ignorance of all mining details, save the quantity of gold annually exported, and have to gather mining information from the crude and detached reports of our various Wardens. We have thus scanty materials with which to work, or to form comparisons. The yield of gold from Victoria appears to be about equally divided between quartz and alluvial workings; the figures for the last quarter of 1871 being 174,362 ozs. and 178,366 ozs. respectively,—for the production of which some 41,700 men were employed in the alluvium against 16,500 men engaged in reefing. For many years the average earnings of the quartz miners in Victoria have been in excess of the alluvial; while improved machinery and increased experience appear to still further confirm the fact of its being more profitable to work quartz than to wash gravel. The stone crushed in Victoria during the last quarter of the year averaged 10 dwts. 8 grs. to the ton, or £2 in monetary value. We learn also that at a depth of 730 feet below the surface, 12,310 tons were raised by "The New North Claines Co.," yielding 11½ dwts. to the ton, while the reefs that would appear to be the most easily and cheaply worked, those in Gipps Land, yield the highest average,—some 26 dwts. to the ton. It will thus be seen that the term "poor reefs" cannot, as yet, with justice, be applied to our almost untried lodes.

The general impression appears to be that reefs can be worked more easily and cheaply in Victoria than New Zealand. We can only understand two reasons for such an impression existing. The first would be the difference in the rate of wages, and, as far as Otago is concerned, the scarcity of timber and the high price that has to be paid for it. But while the rate of wages may perhaps be yet moderated, by combinations taking place among claim-holders and those engaged as workmen, on the co-operative principle, or something analogous, carefully eschewing the dividing system, whereby "the eyes" of a claim are as it were picked out,—the water that may be made available for driving purposes should be some compensation for the scarcity of timber, by dispensing with drivers and the cost of fuel. For mining purposes, New Zealand, from the number of its running streams, affording the cheapest and most effective mode of power, contrasts favourably with Victoria,—with the exception of Gipps Land and the Ovens districts. Quartz can be crushed and the ore extracted in Victoria by a six-cwt. battery, when driven by water-power, for some two shillings and sixpence per ton. There is no reason whatever why quartz cannot be as cheaply treated in New Zealand as there. But in the working of mines where a quantity of stone is raised, every item of expense should be rigidly examined, cartage whenever practicable dispensed with, surface working carefully eschewed, and the lode worked in the manner whereby the greatest quantity of ore can be raised at a minimum cost. Large collieries are frequently worked at a profit of threepence to sixpence per ton, paying interest on capital and tenants' profit; while the use of Norway timber for pit-wood in preference to hark and spruce, the saving of a few pence per gallon on train oil, the purchase of seal oil at the proper time, and rationing fodder for horse power, are all carefully considered, and the savings so effected are found to form an important element in the small profits declared. So, in quartz mining, the

cost of every item must be carefully considered, care taken in the location of teries, efficient and trained men obtained to conduct operations, before the extra of the ore can be expected to be a profitable occupation and an established industry.—We shall revert to this subject.

In connection with the Carrick Water Scheme, we wish to give special notice to the fact that the directors of the company are prepared to receive tenders for the construction of portions of the race, in large small contracts—a proportion of payment made in cash, and the balance in paid-up shares. From our personal knowledge and observation we can recommend the scheme as *bona fide* practicable; as a speculation, honest and lucrative; while for the district it is the chief that can be desired.

At eight o'clock to-night (Tuesday) T. L. Shepherd, M.H.R. for the Dunstan district, will address his constituents at Kidd's Hall, Cromwell. Mr. Shepherd will meet the electors on Thursday, and on Friday he "speak a piece" at Alexandra.

A public meeting convened with the object of appointing a local committee in connection with the District Hospital is to be held in Town Hall this (Tuesday evening).

The result of the private investigation by the Resident Magistrate into the complaint preferred against Sergeant Cassels by Mr. T. Hutton has not yet been made public; but will be satisfactory to Sergeant Cassels' friends to know that he has been reinstated as officer-in-charge at Cromwell. Sergeant Cassels arrived here yesterday, and Sergeant McLeaves to-day for Clyde.

We have to acknowledge receipt, from the Secretary to the Otago Education Board, of a copy of the Education Bill proposed to be submitted to the General Assembly at its approaching session. We will embrace an opportunity of examining its provisions and pressing our ideas in regard to its distinctive features.

We learn from good authority that in contemplation to hold a regatta at Pembroke Lake Waiaka, some time during next month. Owners of vessels plying on the Lake are already making preparations for the expected event, such as providing gaff-topsails and other yarding gear calculated to accelerate the speed and improve the sailing qualities of the various craft. We have no doubt that at this mid-season time Cromwell residents would visit the Lake to witness the regatta should it be decided to hold it. The race is in excellent condition, especially the "green" Newcastle and Pembroke,—that part of it having been greatly improved during the past summer; and the hotel accommodation, as met with at Pembroke can hardly be surpassed in any part of the Province.

The fact that ten tons of potatoes have been dug out of a single acre of ground at Lake Gate Creek within the last few days, may not be worthy of mention, especially when it is remembered that the drought of the past summer is almost unparalleled in the history of the colony. The crop above mentioned was grown by Mr. H. Maidman, of the Albion Hotel.

Mr. T. George, formerly of the Survey Office, Clyde, but now in business as a lithographer and engraver in Dunedin, has sent a copy of his recently-published Map of Otago Southland. The map is very carefully got up, and from its minuteness of detail, must prove of great utility to residents on the gold-field. The price is only half-a-crown. Mr. I. Wright of the Victoria Store, can supply copies at a more quoted. The publication has already with an extensive sale in other parts of the Province.

From the Nevis we learn that a number of claims have recently been purchased by Europeans by the Chinese in that locality. The Celestial population numbers about 250, and described as being orderly, and, as a rule, trustworthy. On several occasions when complaints of their own, of doubtful probity, have been presented in their midst, they have taken the trouble to put old residents and neighbours to the *qui vive* as to the expediency of looking after their own. John should have the meed of credit he deserves, however small that meed may be. The Chinese storekeepers obtain nearly all the goods direct from Melbourne, and compete keenly for the local trade.

Notwithstanding the example set by the people of Naschy, the residents of the Nevis have no intention of availing themselves of any proposal by the General Government towards cutting a sludge channel to drain their parts worked flat. They consider the interest charge excessive, and the security required unreasonable. One thing is evident,—Otago's share of the aid will represent but a small portion of the amount that is her due.

We are informed that the Star of the East Company have put a gate and padlock on their tunnel, thus debarring inspection. We always understood that prospecting claims were granted under certain conditions, one of which was that the claim should be open for inspection and prospecting by the public, and that all such information should be given regarding the condition and development of the mine.

the next sitting of the District Court at is fixed for Monday, 13th May.

the 1872 Session of the Otago University at Dunedin on the 1st May proximo.

the appointment of Sergeant Edward on as Inspector of Slaughter-houses at well is notified in the Provincial Gazette of 10th inst. Constable George Comyn is appointed Inspector at Cardrona.

0,000 acres of land in the Wellington have been sold for 5s. an acre.

Mr Hugh McDermid has been returned the Provincial Council for Port Chalmers.

the following pugnacious advertisement in a late issue of the *Manukau Herald*:

of the individual who 'took' from the Star a new frying-pan, will be kind enough to again, he will receive a beefsteak—for his

the Half-Holiday Movement in Inver-

all, the *News* states, has collapsed, employers hour being unable to agree whether the half-day should be observed on Wednesday or Friday.

The Tapanui correspondent of the *Daily*

chronicles the fact that a man named George Hanan, aged 27, hung himself at Wai-

He had attired himself in women's clothing—stockings, chemise, stays, petticoats, &c., over all being a good black silk dress and jacket. He had also neatly folded a thick

between his neck and the rope.

above 900 shares, on which the applica-

has been paid, are taken up in the No-

Gold Mining Company, which has been

under the Limited Liability Act.

Company will start under favourable cir-

stances, as water can be obtained for driving

with about 40 chains of cutting. The

can be rented from its present owners for

nominal cost of £1 per month,—or pur-

chased for £300; so that all the appliances ne-

cessary for making a speedy start may be ob-

tained out of hand. The ground is above 100

feet deep, and when last worked yielded 4 ozs.

of the set of timber. This Company, it is to be

hoped, will retrieve the character and increase

the number of the Nokomai population. They

have there established a weekly manuscript

newspaper. No exchanges have, however, yet

been put in an appearance.

A letter in the *Daily Times* of the

10th inst. suggests that the Highlands of Scot-

land present an exceedingly attractive field for

immigration agents. It gives the following

experiences of a gentleman who recently visited

Scotland for a short period:—"In some parts

of Inverness-shire, which he visited, many have

never heard of the Colony, and others associated

with Maori cannibalism. One day last sum-

mer, the gentleman in question entered a respect-

able house in the County of Ross, in which he

found an aged couple with grown-up sons and

daughters, in complete idleness, and very poor,

their whole worldly possessions consisting of a

few articles of furniture and a solitary cat. Ac-

cepting of their hospitality for a night, he re-

quested the neighbours to be collected, that he

might give them information about this Province

WINTER EVENING POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS.

On Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., a meeting of the Committee elected in June of last year, for the purpose of providing a series of Popular Entertainments in aid of the Cromwell Athenaeum Building Fund, was held in the Town-hall. The following members were present:—Messrs Freshaw (in the chair), Taylor, Colclough, Marsh, Jolly, Sanson, Whetter, MacKellar, Fraer, Smythies, Wright, Pretsch, and Matthews.

Mr Fraer, hon. secretary, read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which took place on the 8th December, 1871. The minutes were confirmed.

Mr Colclough inquired whether the Secretary had, in accordance with a resolution recorded in the minute-book, written to the Waste Land Board in reference to obtaining the three unoccupied allotments fronting the School-house as a site for the projected Athenaeum Hall.

The Secretary was not present, but it was stated by the Chairman that the sections alluded to had been gazetted a public reserve, and there was therefore but little chance of the land being made available for an Athenaeum site.

Mr Fraer was of opinion that the question of site should be settled at once, and also that some other means besides the Popular Entertainments, should be devised in order to raise the necessary funds for the proposed building.

Mr Colclough said that before proceeding further the Committee should mark out some fixed line of procedure, so as to show the public that it was really their intention to build a hall.

The Chairman ruled that the first business of the meeting was to re-organise a series of popular entertainments for the ensuing winter. When that was disposed of, other business could be brought forward.

Mr MacKellar then moved—"That the first popular entertainment for the present season be held on Friday, 21st May, (the Queen's birthday)."—Seconded by Mr Fraer, and agreed to.

Mr Marsh, by unanimous request, agreed to act, *pro tempore*, as Secretary to the Entertainment Committee.

The Secretary was instructed to write to various lady amateurs soliciting their assistance.

Messrs Whetter, Colclough, and Fraer were appointed a sub-committee to arrange programmes, &c., during the season.

Friday next, the 20th inst., was named as the date of the first rehearsal. The prices of admission to the opening entertainment were fixed at 4s. and 2s. 6d. for front and back seats respectively; performers and active members of committee to be admitted free to all entertainments.

The names of Messrs Murrell, Allanby, and Foreman were added to the Committee.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring Secretary, Mr Fraer, for his active exertions in connection with the past season's entertainments.

The meeting closed with the usual compliment to the Chairman.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

KAWARAU WARD.

The poll for the election of a Councillor for Kawarau Ward (in the room of Mr Shanly) was taken at the Cromwell Hotel on Thursday last.

It was anticipated from the outset that the contest between Messrs Marsh and Hayes would be a close one, and the result proved the correctness of that anticipation.

Neither of the candidates had given any exposition of his views on municipal questions, and the choice of the rate-payers was made on purely personal grounds.

Shortly after four p.m. the ballot-box was conveyed from the polling-place to the Town-hall, and its contents having been examined by the Mayor, Presiding Officer, and Scrutineers, his

Worship appeared at the front entrance of the hall and announced the result of the poll to be as follows:—

John Marsh 22

John Hayes 19

There being a majority of three in favour of the first-mentioned candidate, he, (the Mayor) declared Mr Marsh duly elected as Councillor for Kawarau Ward.

Mr Marsh expressed his thanks to the rate-payers for having given them such a gratifying proof of their confidence, and trusted they would have no reason to regret their choice.

So far as honesty of intention was concerned, he was quite sure the citizens would not find him wanting in that qualification. (Cheers.)

Mr HAYES said he felt very grateful to those citizens who had voted for him on the present occasion. Had he been elected, he would have done his best for the interests of the town. (Applause.) He hoped, however, they had returned a better man, and he thought they had done so.

On the motion of Mr Hayes, a vote of thanks to the Mayor was carried by acclamation, and was briefly acknowledged by his Worship.

A letter from Auckland published in the *Daily Times*, of the 13th inst., states that the Government have impounded the Auckland gold duty, which has hitherto amounted to

£25,000 a year. The most astounding thing about it is that the Provincial Government were left in total ignorance of this diversion, and have not yet received any intimation beyond a memorandum from the Collector of Customs that the duty had, by order from Wellington, been paid

into the General Government account." And proceeding to say the least of it.

CARRICK RANGE QUARTZ REEFS.

ROYAL STANDARD.—Twenty-one tons of quartz from the Company's old claim was crushed last week, the product being 33 ozs. 12 dwts. 4 grs.

THE WELCOME.—The shaft is down about 100 feet, the ground gradually becoming softer, and the prospects more encouraging.

STAR OF THE EAST.—Success continues to attend the development of this claim, and very favourable reports are daily received concerning the prospects met with. A crushing is now being put through, and the cleaning up is to take place on Friday.

ROBERT BURNS.—The shaft in this claim is down nearly fifty feet. In the course of sinking, the stone was missed, and was supplemented by a kind of clay between the walls; but the reef was afterwards recovered. There is at present nothing definite to record concerning this claim.

JOHN BULL and NIL DESPERANDUM.—These companies are still grassing stone, and will have a large quantity on hand by the time the Pipeclay battery is erected.

COLLEEN BAWN.—The leader found in this claim has been cut through, and found to be only six or eight inches in thickness; but the stone yields a first-rate prospect. It appears as though only the cap of the leader or reef has been touched, and it gives fair indications of widening at a greater depth. The whole of this spur seems to be permeated by reefs or leaders, which run in every direction, and probably form a large and compact body of stone at a depth not yet reached. Being west of the Elizabeth boundary, the Colleen Bawn would appear to be an entirely distinct line of reef. Possibly, however, it may be a continuation of the leader found in the Duke of Cumberland.

ROS ROY.—Material for a second crushing is being got in readiness, and will be conveyed to the Royal Standard battery in the course of a few days.

CARRICK RANGE WATER RACE.

TURNING THE FIRST SOD.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Saturday last, about 4 p.m., the first sod of the Carrick Water Race was turned, the undertaking christened and, to all intents and purposes, virtually commenced. There were about sixty people on the ground, attracted doubtless from wishing to see so important a work commenced; the copious supply of wines, spirits, and lunch *à la carte* of course had nothing to do with their numbers. The ladies, taking courage from the good treatment they received at the opening of the Star and Oak battery, again put in an appearance. Your correspondent was desired to impress on the minds of the public that the Wealth, Beauty, and Talent of the district were there assembled, and thus expresses his thanks to the gentleman who pointed out the living embodiments of these three essential elements to successful gatherings.

The short time occupied in waiting for the discovery of a shovel was relieved from monotony by a dog-fight. Old enemies of the canine order meeting from distances appear on such occasions to try to settle old grievances, and afford a mild excitement in so doing. In this case, however, the combatants were separated, and one being quietly dropped down a shaft, there was an end of the matter.

James Taylor, Esq., then introduced Miss Stuart to the visitors as one of the first lady-shareholders in the Company, as being deputed to break the everlasting one bottle of wine that is used on such occasions, and to perform the oral or sacerdotal part by addressing the godfathers and godmothers who stand around when such ceremonies are conducted or such christenings made.

The little lady, in clear, distinct tones, said as follows:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—We are here met to christen an undertaking that has long been talked of, and I trust its success will be commensurate with our hopes,—not with the tardiness of our commencing operations. I hope it will be as successful as we can desire, be the means of supporting a thriving and industrious population; and I hereby christen this 'The Carrick Range Water Race.'" The little lady spoke more eloquently and pertinently than any of the succeeding speakers.

His Worship the Mayor, following, informed his hearers that he considered this the most memorable event witnessed on the Carrick Range. Difficulties always loomed greater in the distance than when close at hand; and the difficulties in carrying out such an undertaking as that they were there to commemorate were more languid than real. They all had heard much about pauperising local industries, from tea to flax, and whisky to woolfens, and he failed to see, when such an opening as the present occurred, why they should not avail themselves

of the chance. He was satisfied that as a speculation it was one of the best paying ones in the Colony, and that the cost of construction would be considerably less than the capital of the Company. The inhabitants of the district were quite able to undertake and complete such a work as the present without soliciting Brogden to provide them with water on severity, as the people of Auckland and Christchurch had done. It was a scheme specially singled out for commendation and support by Mr Haughton; it had proved to be practicable and cheap; and he was convinced in his own mind that before next Christmas the water would be running over its destined course, and the public and Province benefited thereby.

Mr Marshall dwelt at some length upon the advantages that would accrue to the Ban-nockburn on the completion of the race, and pointed out how it could be utilised again and again. It had been wanted and waited for for many years; gullies that were known to be payable could not be worked for the want of it, while the new development of our quartz-reefs demanded a cheap motive-power, substituted for steam, to reduce the price of crushing, and thereby enable reefs to be worked that now remained dormant.

Mr Smythies then gave, for the information of the visitors, the salient engineering features that characterised the undertaking; but as they have already been published in your columns, it is needless to repeat them. He suggested the expediency of planting trees along the course of the race, not only for the reason that they would afford a supply of timber for mining purposes, but that many advantages would result from their climatic influence. He took the opportunity to tell his hearers that he was prepared and would be glad to receive applications for shares.

Mr Stuart, in proposing Prosperity to the Carrick Range Water Supply Company, said that he had been interested in seeing the race cut for more than four years; and he was sorry that the individual who first brought it before his notice was not here to participate in the pleasure it would ensure him. He had no doubt that in twelve months the Carrick Water Race would be an accomplished fact; and publicly stated that the Company were willing to receive tenders from any combined party of miners on the Range to cut portions of the race, the payment to be made in scrip and cash, in certain proportions. Of course, those who would take most scrip were the men for the Company. The benefits resulting from the Company's undertaking would be most highly estimated after its completion.

Mr Sherrin briefly responded.

Mr Hickey, M.P.C. for Kawarau, proposed "Prosperity to the District," and dilated on the advantages that would result from the undertaking; said the water should have been utilised several years since; and trusted it would enable the resident miners to erect commodious and comfortable dwelling places and obtain wives.

At this stage of the proceedings, the champagne appeared to have got into people's heads and oiled their tongues; for when three cheers were duly given for the prosperity of the district so dear to our representative, an excited individual waxed wroth at the General Government, and reviled them in set measured terms.

Mr Shanly proposed "The Ladies," to which Mr Smythies responded; the Member for Kawarau began that well-known and popular refrain, "For they are jolly good fellows"; and a pleasant party, assembled for a good and wise purpose, "decamped" to their homes,—pleased with the purpose of their meeting, the gentility of the weather, and all the other surroundings.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

MR JENOUR AND THE CORPORATION.

To the Editor of the *Cromwell Argus*.

Sir,—I will esteem it a favour by your inserting in your next issue the following, as a correction of your last mention of "Corporation n. Jenour." The facts are these:—

To stay further waste of the ratepayers' money (and of course some of my own), I offered the Corporation £10 to end this harassing matter. The Mayor called on me afterwards, and suggested, if that could not be taken, would I give bills for £3, £5, and £5, at any date, (say six, twelve, and eighteen months)? I said yes to get rid of it, (although they had not the ghost of a chance had the matter been proceeded with in the Supreme Court, as they well knew), provided I and my accountant had free access to the books, &c., with the view of showing a statement which would prove the award entirely wrong. It was a relief to me, and I have that privilege, which I shall immediately take advantage of.—I am, &c., GEO. JENOUR.

The establishment of a Warden's Court in the Tokomairiro district is urged by the *Braemar Herald*.

A Kansas man sent for a clergyman to preach his wife's funeral sermon, and incidentally to marry him, at the close of the discourse, to a young woman whom he had selected on the death of his spouse.

WARDEN'S COURT, CROMWELL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

(Before E. H. Carey, Esq., Judge and Warden.)

Angus Simpson v. Louis Jean.—No appearance: struck out.

Louis Jean v. Angus Simpson.—No appearance: struck out.

APPLICATIONS.

Protection.—Jesse J. Barker and another, 90 days, alluvial claim at Hartley's Beach, in consequence of being flooded: granted.—J. T. H. Brown and 11 others, 60 days, quartz prospecting claim in Adams's Gully (to test reef): granted.

Extended Claims.—Daniel Moore and another, two acres on west side of Adams's Gully, adjoining Forsyth's and Clode's claims: granted.

Water Rights.—James Anderson, three sluice-heads from Archibald's Gully, five miles north of McLean's second cattle station: granted.

Residence Areas.—John Kane: no appearance: struck out.—Duncan McPherson, one acre at Rocky Point, Lower Ferry, east bank of the Clutha: adjourned to next Court-day.—George MacLellan, one acre at Rocky Point, Lower Ferry, west bank of Clutha: also adjourned to next Court-day.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT,
CROMWELL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

(Before E. H. Carey, Esq., R.M.; and James Taylor, Esq., J.P.)

George Monson v. James Lafferty.—Claim, £2 3s. 10d., for goods supplied. Defendant did not appear, and judgment went by default for amount claimed, with 17s. costs of Court.

Same v. Adolph Lehmann.—Claim, £4 9s. 8d. Judgment for £4 1s. 8d., and 13s. costs of Court.

W. H. Whetter v. Robert Maxwell.—Claim, £1 2s. 6d. Judgment by default for amount claimed, with 9s. costs.

Interpleader Summons.—C. & W. Colclough v. Thomas Horrigan; Wm. Shanly, claimant.—To support a claim made by plaintiffs to certain property—to wit, a hotel and furniture, &c., &c. Claim withdrawn.

Applications for Slaughter-house Licenses.—John Towan, Grove Farm, Cromwell: granted. Josiah Mitchinson, Bendigo: granted.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

(Before James Taylor, Esq., J.P.)

Richard Horrobin was charged on the information of Sergeant Morton with having on the previous night attempted to let off fireworks in a public place. His Worship, after hearing the evidence, decided to dismiss the charge.

The same defendant was then charged with having on the same night disturbed the public peace by causing a mob to collect in a street in the town of Cromwell. His Worship considered the charge proven, and fined the delinquent 20s.; in default, to be incarcerated for 24 hours. The fine was paid.

John Clements was brought up charged with stealing money from a till on the premises of Mr. Elliott, Half-way House Hotel, on the night of the 17th inst. On the application of the police, the accused was remanded to Clyde.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

(Before James Taylor, Esq., J.P.)

Helen Heath was charged on the information of Mrs. Ann Box with wilfully damaging property—to wit, six panes of glass—belonging to the prosecutrix; but as the latter did not appear in support of the charge, the information was dismissed.

MONDAY, APRIL 22.

(Before James Taylor, Esq., J.P.)

Two charges of drunkenness were disposed of: in the one case by inflicting a fine of 10s., and in the other by sending the offender to prison for a period of 24 hours.

James Hazlett, Esq., J.P., Mayor of Clyde, here took his seat on the Bench.

Francis Sparks was brought up by Constable Walsh, charged with resisting and assaulting the police in the execution of their duty, on the night of Saturday last. It was proved that the prisoner's conduct on the occasion charged was most outrageous, and that he kicked the arresting constable in a very savage manner. Two previous convictions by Otago magistrates were proved against the prisoner, and he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Clyde Gaol, with hard labour.

FACTS FOR QUARTZ MINERS.

BY VIATOR.

Your correspondent "Crusher," speaking for himself and the public, decries my humble efforts to afford and elicit information in relation to quartz-mining and gold-production as uninteresting. Well, such may be the case; all people are not alike,—and probably "Crusher," in following the avocation his *nom de plume* implies, has become too "mercenary" to partake of such heavy mental *paludum* as geological study and research. He should, however, remember that to accomplish his desire of "making our poor reefs pay," a slight acquaintance on the part of managers with geology would not be amiss, so that in the event of meeting with "faults," or any of the thousand-and-one peculiarities of quartz-lodes, they may know them at sight, when again to expect them, and how to deal with them. Miners have greater opportunities of gaining practical information, if they are willing to take advantage of them, than the "most eminent scientific men," who, according to "Crusher," are at variance on the subject. The eminent body of savans in Victoria, with Professor McCoy at their head, evidently made a slight mistake in fixing the limits at which quartz-reefs would prove remunerative at 200 or 300 feet. If the miners had accepted this fiat of the "eminent scientific men," where would the industry of quartz-mining have been to-day? I think, moreover, that, with all due deference to science and its professors, any man who is a gold-miner does not fulfil his part if he neglects the opportunity of examining any new fact which may crop up in his path, which, by philosophical contemplation, may serve to elucidate the mysteries of the gold production. And how often do we find the most mysterious appearances prove to be the most commonplace objects in disguise? However, to the point. "Crusher" wishes me to dismount my "hobby," and as I am not, like Maseppa on his "Ukraine steed," bound,—I will oblige him. Of course, it would be invidious and arrogant on my part to profess to show "the best way of making our poor reefs pay," after the failure of probably better men to make them remunerative; but I have a few crude ideas on the subject, and these I will make public. But before starting, let me endorse "Crusher's" sentiments

on management by stating that, to his gloomy picture of ignorance, incapacity, and worse, I could add darker shades from personal experience; but enough has been said, and if any of the unlucky subjects of his delineation recognise the sketch, let them reflect, and—repent.

In most instances, the failure of quartz companies may be traced to the undue haste on the part of shareholders to become rich, not allowing the mines to be properly developed, expending their limited capital in the purchase of machinery before the paying nature of the reefs is determined, and leaving no surplus fund for what is technically known as "dead" work, such as sinking shafts, putting in main levels, laying down tramways, &c. &c. I would recommend a different course, viz.: On finding a reef, and forming a company to work it, let the reef be thoroughly prospected, and the quantity of quartz estimated, to a given depth, and, if possible, as many tons of stone raised as, at the estimated yield, will cover the expense of the requisite machinery. The reef would thus find the mill, instead of, as is usually the case, the mill having to find the reef. Further, no one should rush into such a speculation without a considerable stock of patience and capital, as it is generally found that a successful result can only be achieved by a large expenditure of both.

"Crusher" has said all that is required on the subject of management; so it will be unnecessary for me to travel again over the ground. I will only reiterate his advice,—Get a competent man if he is to be had for money. It will take a very rich reef indeed to counterbalance the evils of mismanagement.

I notice here generally that the mills are at an inconvenient distance from the mines. This is a grave error, and one which might have been prevented if the calculation of carriage *versus* the expense of bringing water-power on to the claim had been properly gone into at the outset.

The chances of dividends are very much decreased by the method of raising the stone in vogue in this district, and that is by the old and ruinous plan of open cutting. Why it is persisted in, I cannot fathom; in the neighbouring Colony of Victoria it has been many years exploded. Why not sink shafts to certain levels, and "slope" upwards, letting all the mullock fall below the workers and strengthen the ground, so that nothing but quartz is brought to the surface either from shafts or tunnels? More especially ought this plan to be adopted when our reefs are usually narrow, necessitating the removal of a quantity of the adjacent slate to give room to the men.

Employ practical miners; they are to be had if sufficient inducement in the shape of pay is offered. As it is a species of skilled labour, some distinction ought to be made in the matter of wages. It is unreasonable to suppose that a man who knows his work will put forth his energies when placed alongside and on the same footing as one who does not. This, at least, is the underground creed, and who will blame its disciples?

Having, I presume, exhausted your space and patience, I now conclude for the present; and beg to inform "Crusher" that I intend riding this "hobby (!)" unless again dismounted by him or some other "free-lance."

History of the Amador Mine.

A San Francisco letter says:—Alvinza Hayward is the hero of a story equal to "Monte Christo." He is a Vermonter, who operated with a man named Chamberlaine in a gold lead, which was full of indications, but yielded nothing tangible. Chamberlaine at last went away disconsolate, giving Hayward all his interest. The latter worked at the thing for months, and was buried deeper and deeper into the ground: but at last his family was next to starving, all his labourers left him, and he knew of no friend in the world except Chamberlaine. "My God!" he said to this man, who had meantime been engaged in stock-raising, "I am on the verge of this great strike. I know it. Can't you give me a little money?" Chamberlaine had been on the verge himself several times, and he shook his head sadly. But he had 3000 dollars—his all—buried under a haystack near by, and he went and dug it up. "Take it, old fellow," he said, with Californian heartiness; "do your best." With this money, Hayward recommenced, and he had worked until it was all spent, and his men were reduced to a bag of beans for nourishment, when to the gleam of hope, the precious ore blazed suddenly up, and the Amador mine was the richest in the world. When this mine was paying 40,000 dollars a month Hayward made over to his friend one per cent third of it. Chamberlaine retired upon 1,500,000 dollars, and moved east to educate his children, Hayward buying back the whole. Finally, even Hayward grew tired, and he sold out the mine to a stock company, of which General Colton is president. The mine will make 450,000 dollars net this year, and Colton said last week, "The Amador mine will hold out longer than we will."

NEWS BY THE SUEZ MAIL.

The following are a few of the most interesting items of the telegraphic news by the English mail via Suez:—

LONDON, February 23.

In the Tichborne trial, the claimant was nonsuited, and the following day was arrested for perjury, and conveyed to Newgate.

Knatchbull suggested a Bill to constitute kidnapping of Pacific Islanders as felony. If passed, the Australian Courts will be empowered to try cases.

The Australian squadron is to be strengthened.

The monstrous claim for inferential damages in the Alabama case has aroused strong indignation among all classes throughout England. Further scrutiny of the treaty and protocol shows that the claims are nowhere expressly excluded.

The Americans profited by ambiguity, and refuse to withdraw these claims from their case under arbitration.

Four of the sharpest American lawyers have arrived at Paris, ready for general pleadings, owing to false reports circulated that the separation of Canada from Great Britain had been decided upon to be declared immediately, should any disturbance take place with United States.

A letter has been published from Sir Samuel Baker, who is forcing his way into the African interior, through almost insuperable difficulties.

Diamonds continue to arrive from the Cape diamond fields.

Lynch law prevails on the diggings.

The canteen-keepers have been burnt out for buying stolen diamonds from the natives. Great disorder exists.

Upwards of a month was occupied by the Attorney-General in presenting an historical *resumé* of the fraud of the Tichborne claimant. All his Australian career has been clearly traced,—except six months in 1853, when he disappeared as Arthur Orton, and re-appeared as De Castro.

General surprise has been expressed that Sergeant Ballantine did not throw up the case.

The Queen is living at Buckingham Palace.

February 23.

The National thanksgiving was an unqualified success, and the weather was favourable. There was a general holiday, and the crowds were unprecedented. Numerous casualties occurred. The Prince of Wales was present with the Queen, and bore the fatigue well. The manifestations of loyalty were indescribable. St. Paul's Cathedral was occupied by thirteen thousand persons, and presented a magnificent spectacle.

The illuminations were very effective, and the festival decorations covered miles. The French Imperial family breakfasted with the Queen, witnessing the departure of the cortege from Buckingham Palace. The Queen presented £1000, and the Prince of Wales £500, towards the Cathedral Restoration Fund.

The London Corporation's address was presented at Marlborough House yesterday. The Prince of Wales with emotion returned his sincere thanks for the national sympathy expressed, and his gratitude to God for his recovery. He suitably acknowledged the public reception accorded to the Queen and Royal family.

The Queen has written a letter to Mr. Gladstone expressing her Majesty's deep appreciation of the reception accorded to herself and her dear children by millions of her loyal subjects. Her words are, she says, too weak to express how touched and gratified her Majesty and family were.

March 10.

A youthful Irishman named O'Connor, apparently deranged, and who claims relationship with Feareus O'Connor, climbed the rails outside Buckingham Palace, passed the gate-keeper, and presented a pistol, unloaded and with a broken lock, in one hand, and a petition for the release of the Fenians in the other, as the Queen was preparing to alight from her carriage. The equestrians instantly seized and gave him into custody. The Queen showed no fear, and merely leaned back in her carriage. O'Connor was examined at Bow-street on the 2nd. Prince Leopold and Mr. John Brown were among the witnesses. He was committed for trial. Great indignation was felt at the act, and official bulletins and telegrams were issued, to prevent exaggerated reports.

LATE AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

MELBOURNE, April 11th.

There was a Ministerial Fête at Clunes on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the New Town Hall.

The Ministry have visited Gipps Land, and have promised the extension of railways in that direction.

The Hon. Mr. Wrixon has sustained concussion of the brain, caused by a fall from his horse. He is progressing favourably.

The one innings and single wicket matches between New South Wales and Victoria have both been decided in favour of Victoria.

It is rumoured that Mr. Smyth, with a view to receiving the Crown Professorship, will resign his seat for Gipps Land.

A volunteer named Clement Martyn was shot through the hand in a sham fight at Ballarat.

The charge of the Mint has been handed over to Colonel Ward, the future Master of the Mint.

£2000 was cleared by a fancy fair held at Bendigo in aid of local charities.

A horrible case of malpractice has occurred in the Western District, and the offender, a

medical man named Jackson, has been committed for trial.

Three prisoners have been flogged, one for indecency, the other two for criminal assault upon children.

SYDNEY.

The proposed National Exhibition is likely to prove a great success.

A subscription list has been opened in aid of the survivors of the New Guinea Expedition.

Fine copper ore has been found in the Darling district.

Wool is unaffected by the mail news.

The trial of Lester and Nicholls, the Parramatta river murderers, will commence on the 15th May.

A rich platinum mine has been discovered at Bendemeer.

News has been received that a hurricane ravaged New Caledonia last month, doing much damage.

The gold yield for the month shows an increase.

ADELAIDE.

A company has been formed to construct a railway over the Continent with £200,000,000 of British capital.

Parliament has re-assembled. A vigorous Opposition is expected.

The Perrybingle Papers.

—O—

What are the limits of Friskiness in matrons? I'm not alluding to anybody in particular; but the question's often asked,—“Is it right for a full-blown matron to be frisking at all; and if it's right why does the world ‘make remarks’?” Mayhap the world doesn't “make remarks” because it's right, but because it's wrong: and here comes in another question,—“Why is it wrong?” Natural feeling says it is; and natural instinct says it is; and natural pride says it is; and natural indignation says it is. As a rule, the working man's wife isn't frisky! Why? It's because the working man's natural pride as a man makes him feel that if his mate goes a skylarking about with young sparks, it isn't to his credit to let her! That's the secret. At the play, on the racecourse, or elsewhere, Mrs. Chips, the carpenter's wife, or Mrs. Bluestone, the mason's, are not to be seen gallivanting about with a parcel of lolly-boys, or sniggering at the chaff of sucking carpenters and stonemasons. Why? Because Mister Chips is about, and Bluestone is at hand to see fairplay, and to keep his good name sweet and wholesome. It's a part of his property that Chips—honest man—can't afford to lose; and according to his way of thinking, when his wife fancies a young man at play, and begins to frisk, it's high time for him to shepherd her if he thinks she's only a fool; and to treat her as he would a she-wolf if he thinks she's a rogue. The limits of friskiness, and the limits of roguery, overlap one another: mark that. Chalk the sentiment up behind the cupboard door, and take it into your system with your bread and cheese. It'll be good for you to understand it, and explain it to your wives and grown-up daughters. As for your sons, if they take to mooning after married women, the sooner the husbands kick 'em the better for all parties.

A New Mercury Squeezer.

—O—

The *Thames Guardian* has recently “had the pleasure of inspecting a small machine invented by Mr. Severn, the manager of the Caledonian Tailings Battery, for the purpose of squeezing the mercury and amalgam obtained from berdans, and the tables or boxes of a crushing battery. The machine is one of the most simple and perfect contrivances that can be imagined, and when any quantity of silver has to be squeezed proves an immense saving both in labour and actual expense, as one small piece of chamois leather can be used perhaps weeks or months, and still be good, and as much amalgam can be squeezed in one minute as would probably take a man an hour to do by hand. The machine consists of a circular iron tube open at both ends, and can be made of any size, large or small, as necessary. The lower end, over which a piece of chamois is tightly stretched and firmly tied down, is smaller than the top, a small ledge being made round the outside to enable the leather to be tied so as to prevent its slipping. The quicksilver to be squeezed is poured into this tube, which is suspended over a bucket, and the top or cover is then screwed on. This cover, which contains a lining of gutta-percha in order to make it fit closely, has also a small tube about three-eighths of an inch diameter fixed in the centre of it. To this tube is then attached by means of a coupling such as used in joining fire-hose, a small hose which brings water from a tank, or any other place, which requires to be fixed at sufficient height to give a good pressure of water. A tap is fixed to this hose, so that the tap can be turned on and off as wanted. When the water is turned on, the pressure forces the silver through the leather in a perfect shower and leaves the amalgam behind well squeezed. On the occasion alluded to about 10lbs. of silver was forced through in about twenty seconds or less with a fall of 13ft. for the water, leaving the amalgam in the bottom of the tube lying on the chamois, and quite clear. We cannot speak too highly of this new invention, and feel sure that when once tried hand-squeezing would never again be resorted to. Besides the immense saving in labour and expense, the handling of the mercury, which is very unhealthy, would be totally obviated. The cost of the apparatus is only £1.”

MISCELLANEA.

The Coromandel reefs are creating considerable excitement. Great enquiries are made for their stock in Auckland.

The latest news from Fiji is full of startling rumours of threatened collision between the white settlers and the Government. Heavy taxation is the cause assigned.

The Government buildings at Reefton consist of a calico tent. A wooden building for the Government offices, however, is being erected, but timber is very scarce and dear, and carpenters get 25s. a day.

The larrikin nuisance is rife in Wanganui. The latest news from the promising youths are of a nightly occurrence, and, in the course of one of them, a larrikin was stabbed by another of the fraternity.

The massacres in the South Seas are to have one good result. It is now a matter of serious consideration with the authorities in England to place an admiral in charge of a naval station in New South Wales waters.

Shepherds, it is expected, will soon be as plentiful in Australia as the "bunyip." Most of the sheep runs are now fenced in, and the shepherds find that the sheep thrive better, and give more wool, when permitted to go unshepherded.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Otago District Committee of the M.U.L.O.F., held in Dunedin lately, the Provincial Grand Master said the Cromwell Lodge enjoyed the distinction of being the only Lodge in the District which had no claims for sickness during 1871.

Halley, who was charged in Auckland with shooting with intent to kill a Mr Russell, and who also had ten different charges of arson preferred against him, was found guilty of the attempted murder. Upon hearing the verdict, he pleaded guilty to setting a kerosene store and some hay ricks on fire. The Judge sentenced him to penal servitude for life.

An exchange says:—"At a native meeting lately held at Kirikiriki, Auckland, a quantity of beer, amounting to a gallon and a half for every man, woman, and child present was drunk; 15,000 foundlers and 1600 stingers were also provided, and 'ample justice was done to them.' We are not surprised to learn that but little speechifying took place afterwards. The wonder is that any took place at all."

A Chatham Island correspondent writes to a contemporary:—"It may interest the curious to know that our lagoon is margined on one side with smooth, hard crystalline limestone rocks, all of which are as copiously inscribed as the walls of Sennacherib's palace. The characters are of the rudest description, in basso relievo, not unlike the carvings on old Egyptian monuments, and some are as sharply cut as if done but yesterday. The aboriginal natives are utterly ignorant of these characters, or for what purpose, or by whom they were thus graven on the rocks, no traditions relative thereto having been handed down."

We lately took notice of a Fijian exhibition, at the time, was on view at the Thames. In Auckland, the illustration of the frightful misery entailed by kidnapping, &c., was laughed to scorn by the audience. The *Herald* says of it:—"We are told that the natives will give a representation of a mournful ceremony, as gone through by the Fijian natives according to the manners and customs of the country. The band in front then strikes up 'The Dead March in Saul,' and the natives walk twice in single file across the stage, looking as solemn as possible. The effect was so truly ludicrous on Saturday that the audience were compelled to burst into a roar of laughter."

The *Cherokee Advocate* of December 29, last year, gives the following advice for the Christmas holidays:—"A word of advice to young men. The day of all days in the year the best and most famous will open the coming week. Remember the transcendent occasion of the world's rejoicing, and reflect that of all instruments which can be thought of to assist in 'making a joyful noise unto the Lord,' a pistol with a bullet in it is the least appropriate. How horrible the thought is that the birthday of Christ, who is called the Saviour of the world, should be made the occasion of human slaughter! Lay aside your weapons, if you are used to carrying any, for once. Persuade your acquaintances to do the same. Let us, for Christ's sake,—we mean it,—have no shootings or murders to chronicle in our next issue." In the next paper, the editor says:—"Happily we have no murders to chronicle resulting from 'too much' during Christmas week."—*Cherokee* must be a "lively location."

The *Nelson Evening Mail* says:—"We are rather given to boasting of our Nelson climate, but the subject has never proved sufficiently inspiring to any of our newspaper writers to induce them to attempt anything that can compare with the following paragraph, which appeared in a recent issue of the *Wanganui Chronicle*:—"No season of the year is so enjoyable in New Zealand as these latter days of autumn. Beautiful and pleasant they have been for weeks past—the air sunny and serene, but never too warm; the roadsides and 'banks and braes' rich with homely flowers; and the whole landscape lying in the calm evening, bathed in a tender glow, like a soft and lovely idyl. The setting sun, undimmed by the shadow of a single cloud, has for some evenings past been magnificent beyond description. Pity the twilight is so short-lived; and greater pity still that we are so sordid as not to enjoy its beauty half as much as we might."—Pity the writer cut it so short; and greater pity still that we are so prosaic as not to enjoy the beauties of such a rhapsody half so much as we might."

A Scene in an Editor's Sanctum.

The *Philadelphia Despatch* perpetrates the following:—

"A week or two ago, one of our reporters had occasion to refer to a certain woman, whom we will call Hannah Smith, as a denizen of the Eleventh Ward. A day or two afterwards, a huge man entered the office with his brow clothed with thunder. In his hand he carried a fearful club, and at his side trotted a bull-dog whom hunger had evidently made desperate. With that quick appreciation of the situation which is creditable to the superior intelligence of educated men, the editor of this paper and the proprietors darted to the window, climbed outside and slipped down the lightning rod, and went across the street to watch the bloody fray through a spy-glass. With the fearlessness of conscious innocence, we sat still, merely inserting our legs in two sections of stove pipes, to guard against misapprehension of facts on the part of the bull-dog. The man with the club approached. 'Are you the editor?' he asked, spitting on his hand and grasping his club. We told him that the editor was out; that he had gone to the North Pole, with Captain Hall, and that he would not return before 1876, in time for the centennial celebration. 'Are you the proprietor?' asked the man. We explained that we were not; that the proprietors were also out; that they had gone to South America for the purpose of investigating the curative powers of curduraingo, and they expected to remain there for several years. 'Well, whoever you are,' exclaimed the warrior, 'my name is Smith.' We told him we were glad; because, if there was one thing better than the possession of the name of Smith, it was the privilege of knowing a man of that name. 'But, Smith,' we said, 'why this battle array? It is absurd for a man to put on the panoply of war and frisk into editors' sanctums fumbling a club, and accompanied by a disheartening bull-dog, simply because his name happens to be Smith.' He said he called in to burst the head of the man who had insulted his sister. 'It is impossible, Smith, that such a thing could have been done by anyone in this office.' 'Is it? but it was though; and her name was published, too—Miss Smith—Miss Hannah Smith.' 'May we be permitted to enquire, what was the precise affront offered to Hannah?' 'Well, you see,' said Smith, 'the blackguard said she was a denizen. And I want you to understand,' said Smith, becoming excited, and brandishing his club in a wild manner over our head, while the bull-dog advanced and commenced to snuff up and down our stove pipes, 'I want you to understand that she is a decent young woman with a good character and none of your denizens and such truck. The man who says she is a denizen is a blackguard and a thief, and I'll smash him over the nose if I get the chance. They may say what they please about me, but the man who abuses my sister has to suffer.' And Smith struck the table in a violent manner with his club, while the bull-dog put his fore-legs on the back of our chair. We pacified Smith with a dictionary. We pointed out to that raging warrior that the Websterian definition of the word 'denizen' gives such a person an unoffensive character, and deprives the term of anything like reproach. Smith said he was satisfied, and shook hands, and kicked the bull-dog down stairs. The editor and proprietors, seeing that all was safe, immediately climbed the lightning rod, and soon appeared at the window, with the remark that they had returned from the North Pole and the curduraingo somewhat unexpectedly, in order to surprise their relations. And now we suppose Smith will be mad because we have told this story about him, and he will be coming down to interview us again in war's magnificent stern array with a fresh bull-dog. But it will be in vain. We have rented an office in the top of the shot-tower, and have planted torpedoes and spring guns all the way up the stairs. We warn this incendiary Smith to beware."

Highwaymen in Wellington.

A highly sensational item of news was telegraphed from Wellington a few days ago, to the effect that two of a band of highwaymen about to enter a career of robbery and murder at Otaki, had been arrested, in consequence of one of the band having turned traitor. The following particulars are taken from the *Wellington Independent* of the 8th inst.:—"The young Maori who is concerned in that very strange case at Otaki was brought up before Mr Crawford on Saturday, but Mr Atcheson asked for a remand till Friday next to enable him to procure evidence to properly establish the case. The request was granted. Though going under the name of Creighton amongst Europeans, the name of the young fellow is Karaitiana te Puna. He is well built, and over the medium size, and cannot be over eighteen, as his face shows no sign of beard. Knox is about a couple or three years his senior. Both have known each other from childhood, and of late years they consorted much together, Knox inclining much to the indolent life of the Maoris, and having such a familiarity with the language that if heard speaking Maori without being seen it would be impossible to recognise the voice of a European. It is difficult to say what amount of truth is mixed up with the strange stories told of the murderous projects contemplated by the reckless young trio, for it appears that a third person is implicated, though still undiscovered. The facts already disclosed, and about which hang no doubt, are bad enough; but if the excitement of the affair has not unduly stimulated the imagination of some of the set-

ters, the cold-blooded intentions of these young men are fortunately very rarely met with. Rightly or wrongly, a particular spot on the Paikarika Hill road overlooking a very deep ravine, is described as the point of vantage pitched upon. Here they were to hover on the hillside above the road disguised with sheepskins if necessary, and as their intended victims came along, they were to be speared, as the report of firearms could be heard at a house not far away. The coachman was also to be speared, and the coach horses and passengers pushed over the precipice. If any survived the terrible fall—rather an unlikely probability—the gang would descend and despatch them at their leisure. Without attaching much credence to the tale, we give it for what it is worth, and as a sample of the stories in circulation regarding this affair. That the affair has fortunately been exploded we believe is purely accidental. Knox, while being arrested on some other charge, knocked the constable down. His mate, the Maori, who was standing by, was then called on in the Queen's name to render assistance. By his assistance Knox was securely handcuffed. This irritated Knox to such a degree that he threatened he would revenge himself by divulging their plans. Taking time by the forelock, the Maori said he would split there and then, and he did so."

A Mother on Education.

A late Deniliquin paper contains an admirable speech made by a lady resident—Mrs J. Powell—at Jerilderie. She laid the foundation stone of the public school. Some of her words are worth quoting:—"I am pleased in many ways. First, that you have shown respect to the oldest inhabitant (Mr Powell) by asking me to come forward in this good and noble work. . . . Second, I am pleased to see so many mothers present. The so-called lords of the creation have as many notions about education as there are fish in the Billabong Creek, and each one his own notion differing from the other. Now, if mothers ask any of the great lecturers at what time a child begins to think, they are puzzled. The mother alone can know that—by the eye, and in many other ways; it is for her to sow the first seeds of true education, and to watch tenderly and kindly its growth, so that in after years she can look back and say with motherly confidence, 'I did my part.' There is, in reality, scarcely anything which ought to stand in the way of a mother's constant and strict attention to the training of her children, because her influence is the most powerful; and whatever school she may select for them, whatever teacher she may choose, she is the chief person into whose hands their mental and spiritual welfare are placed. Third, I am pleased to see so many fathers present; and let me tell you that it is not sufficient for you to send your children to school, and then consider that you have done all that is required. It is not sufficient for you to know that they are safe home with their mothers at night, and then afterwards consider yourselves entitled to leave your homes for billiards, or some other of your selfish games, not caring one single jot for your homes or your children's instruction. I do not say that you can have in a measure the exact influence of the mothers, but I do maintain that you have an important duty to perform, and that yours is equal to that of the mother's in striving to bring up your children in the way they should go—that is, in temperance, cheerfulness, truth, and trust in God."

Cost of our Government.

The *Melbourne Leader*, in the course of an article on the manner of the government of New Zealand, gives the following summary of the cost attendant thereon:—"First, there is the General Government, consisting of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives, with a real Governor at its head; next there are nine Provincial Governments, possessing a chamber each called a Provincial Council, and that with a Superintendent, or miniature Governor, over it. The aggregate number of legislators in the various bodies in 1854 was 137, but it is now increased to 360, all having to be paid £1 a day when attending to parliamentary, and 15s. a day when attending to Provincial Council duties. Then there is the Governor with £6000 a year, and the Superintendents with their salaries of £800 to £1000 a year each; to which we have also to add the Executives of the General and Provincial Governments, with salaries varying from £300 to £1000 a year, and allowances of £1 a day extra in the case of those in receipt of the higher-named salaries, if away from the chief seat of government, which generally happens for nine months in the year. When the Constitution Act was promulgated in 1853, the European population amounted to 31,000, and the expenditure to £146,855, or to nearly £4 15s. per head. There was no public debt worth speaking of then. But what is the position of the Colony now? With a population of 250,000, its expenditure, chiefly derived from taxation, has increased to £1,640,000; and its public debt to £3,750,000 actual, and many more millions—there is no saying how many—in prospect. New Zealand has the honour of being the heaviest taxed country in the world. While the taxation in the United Kingdom is £2 8s. 2d.; in Victoria, £4; in New Zealand it is nearly £7 per head of population."

Change for a Sovereign.—A Republic.

Compliments are bubbles blown from soft soap.

VARIETIES.

A doctors motto is supposed to be "patients and long suffering."

An Irishman trying to put out a gaslight with his fingers, cried out, "Och murder! the devil a wick's in it!"

Discretion is the better part of valor. Tom and Arthur have been rude to their mamma. Mamma has complained to papa, who is heard coming up stairs. Arthur—"I say, Tom, here comes pa; I shall pretend to be asleep." Tom—"I shan't; I shall get up and put something on."—*July*.

A young lady-member of the choir in a church in Lyons, New York, leaned too far over the gallery during the sermon on Sunday to look at a new bonnet or something of the kind, and, losing her balance, fell headlong plump upon the head of a deacon, bounding thence into the aisle, very much demoralised, but not seriously hurt. The deacon complains of the headache; but the singer joined in the hymn.

A YOUNG POSITIVIST.—Parson.—"What's a miracle?" Boy.—"Dunno." Parson.—"Well, if the sun were to shine in the middle of the night, what would you say it was?" Boy.—"The moon." Parson.—"But if you were told it was the sun, what should you say it was?" Boy.—"A lie." Parson.—"I don't tell lies. Suppose I told you that it was the sun, what would you say then?" Boy.—"That yer wasn't sober!"—*Punch*.

Recently a thief of the Mawworm type said to a judge on circuit quite confidentially, "My lord, I really assure you I committed the theft in a weak moment; quite indeed against my own will, my lord,—quite."—"Oh, very well," said his lordship; "it is only right that you should have no cause for complaint. The offence will be dealt with in a proper spirit. As you committed the act against your own will, you will be punished against your own will."

There is a wicked story sometimes told in quiet country parsonages of a class of boys who had been taught to repeat the Creed phrase about. One day, on being put through this performance, a boy got misplaced; and, when the gentleman was surprised by the curious jumble thus produced, one of the scholars volunteered an explanation—"Please, sir, it's all that boy's fault. I am the boy as believes in the Holy Catholic Church, but that boy there, it's him that believes in the Life Everlasting, Amen."

A poet in the *Keene Republican*, celebrating the works of Dame Nature, has an idea which comes very near being original:—"She next made Woman—so the story goes—With an improved material and art; Gave her a form, the choicest one of those That make aught beautiful, and to her heart A power to soften man; and forced the rose Its blushing tint to her soft cheek impart; Then chopped the rainbow up, and with the chips She went to work and finished off her lips!"

"Hallo, there, captaining," said a Brother Jonathan to the captain of a canal packet on the Erie Canal, "what do you charge for passage?" "Three cents per mile, and boarded," said the captain. "Wa'al, I guess I'll take a passage, captain, seeing as how I'm kinder gin out walking so fur." Accordingly, he got on board, just as the steward was ringing for dinner. Jonathan sat down, and began demolishing the "fixins", to the utter consternation of the captain, until he had cleared the table of all that was eatable, when he got up and went on deck, picking his teeth very comfortably. "How far is it, captaining, from here to where I got aboard?" Said the captain, "Nearly a mile and a half." "Let me see," said Jonathan, "that would be just four and a half cents; but never mind, captaining, I won't be small. Here's five cents, which pays my fare to here. I guess I'll go ashore now. I'm kinder rested out."

In an American paper we read:—"Some years ago, when one of our staff was a reporter upon an opposition paper, it devolved upon him to write for the same edition an account of the presentation of a gold-headed cane to the Rev. Dr Mudge, the clergyman of the place; and the description of a patent hog-killing and sausage-machine which had just been put in operation at the factory. Now, what made the Rev. Dr Mudge mad was this. The inconsiderate buccaneer who made up the formes of the paper got the two locals mixed up in a frightful manner, and when they went to press something like this was the appalling result:—"Several of the Rev. Dr Mudge's friends called upon him yesterday, and after a brief conversation the unsuspecting hog was siezed by the hind legs, and slid down along a beam until he reached the hot-water-tank. His friends explained the object of their visit; and presented him with a fine gold-headed butcher, who grabbed him by the tail, swung him round, split his throat from ear to ear, and in less than a minute the carcass was in the water. Thereupon he came forward and said there were times when the feelings overpowered one, and for that reason he would not attempt to do more than to thank those around him for the manner in which such a huge animal was cut into fragments was simply astonishing. The doctor concluded his remarks when the machine seized him, and in no less time than it takes to write it, the hog was cut into fragments and worked up into delicious sausages. The occasion will long be remembered by the doctor's friends as one of the most delightful of their lives, the best pieces may be procured for 15 cents a pound, we are sure that those who sat long under his ministry will rejoice that he has been treated so handsomely."

Government Notices

NOTICE.

SUBSIDIES TO WORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WATER UPON THE GOLD-FIELDS.

Companies or Persons desirous of making APPLICATION for SUBSIDIES under the "Immigration and Public Works Act," will obtain the necessary information at the Warden's Office.—(See *New Zealand Gazette*, Jan. 1872).

(Signed) C. E. HAUGHTON,

Under-Secretary for Public Works,
Gold-fields Department.

Dunedin, January 12, 1872.

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LAND TRANSFER ACT.

LANDS ALIENATED or Contracted to be Alienated from the Crown in fee, prior to the coming into the operation of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," may be brought under the provisions of the Act by application from the persons entitled thereto.

ALL LANDS ALIENATED from the Crown after the coming into operation of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," are subject to, and must be dealt with in manner prescribed by the Act.

The following are examples of the fees payable for bringing land under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act:—

1. When the Title consists of a Grant, dated on or subsequent to the 28th December, 1841, none of the land included in which has been dealt with—

Where the certificate of title is directed to issue in the name of the applicant: value of land, £100 ... 0 11 2

Where the certificate of title is directed to issue in the name of the purchaser: value of land, £100 ... 1 11 2

These charges are increased by 4s 2d (Assurance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

2. When the Applicant is the original Grantee, and the land has been dealt with; or where the Applicant is not the original Grantee—

Where the value of the land is £100 ... 2 14 2

Where the value of the land is £200 ... 3 3 4

Where the value of the land is £300 ... 3 12 6

Where the value of the land is £400 ... 4 1 8

Where the value of the land is above £400, the fees increase at the rate of 4s 2d (Assurance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

These Charges also represent the cost of Conveying Land,

inasmuch as applicants to bring land under the Act can direct the certificates of title to issue in the names of any other persons.

Credit for Fees is given, when desired by the applicant, in all cases where the proprietor applies to have the land registered under the Act in his own name, and the fees may remain unpaid until the land is dealt with.

Any person, therefore, who wishes to bring his land under the provisions of the Act, in order that whenever he deals with it, he may be in a position to avail himself of the facilities afforded by having a Registered Title, can do so without any present cost, by allowing the fees to remain unpaid until such dealing takes place. He will then be in a position to Mortgage, Transfer, Lease, or otherwise deal with his land at a moment's notice.

Any Title, however long and complex, may be investigated at a cost to the applicant of only Five Shillings; for if the title is rejected, all fees are returned, with the exception of that amount.

CERTIFICATES OF TITLE ARE ABSOLUTELY INDEFEASIBLE.

Under the Old System.

of Conveyancing, if a single deed is lost, the title is in many cases rendered absolutely defective, and therefore unmarketable, while in others it can only be rectified at great cost. Persons who bring their land under the Act surrender all their deeds, and receive in exchange a certificate of title, a duplicate of which is retained in the office. If the certificate in the possession of the registered proprietor is at any time lost, or destroyed by fire, &c., a new certificate is supplied by the Registrar at a small cost.

All Titles are guaranteed by the Government.

On all Conveyances by Deed.

under the old system, the cost of Registration in the Deeds Registry, OVER AND ABOVE THE SOLICITOR'S CHARGE, is never less than FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, frequently very much more; while land which has been brought under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act can be transferred at a TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN SHILLINGS where a whole section is conveyed; and where only part is conveyed, (and therefore a fresh certificate of title necessitated,) of THIRTY-ONE SHILLINGS, which is the HIGHEST SUM ALLOWED by the Act, no matter what the value or area of the land.

Under the Regulations in force on and after the 1st of January, 1872, the charge for certificates of title issued upon Memoranda of Transfer is REDUCED TO TEN SHILLINGS in all cases WHERE THE VALUE OF THE LAND IS UNDER TEN POUNDS.

The TOTAL COST of executing a MORTGAGE or LEASE of land registered under the Act is TWELVE SHILLINGS, no matter what the amount involved.

A Mortgage may be transferred or discharged, or a Lease transferred or surrendered, for FIVE SHILLINGS.

These Operations involve no Delays.

Government Notice

The following are some of the advantages conferred by the Land Transfer System:—

1. It secures the principal benefits and advantages sought to be attained in a system of registration of deeds.

2. It renders retrospective investigations of title unnecessary as to all lands registered.

3. It simplifies the titles to Real Property for the future.

4. It makes purchasers of the fee and leases perfectly secure.

5. It simplifies to the utmost possible extent the forms of transfer and the modes of conveyance.

6. It increases the saleable value of land.

7. It tends to lower the rate of interest on loans secured on lands.

8. It gives facilities for the sale of large estates in allotments.

9. Transactions can be effected at a moment's notice, and at a minimum of cost.

10. Frauds in the purchase and sale of land are effectually prevented, because the certificate of title in the possession of the vendor shows the exact condition of the estate, i.e., if the estate be mortgaged, encumbered, or leased. Memoranda disclosing the particulars of any such transactions affecting the estate are written upon the certificate of title.

FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THE LAND TRANSFER ACT.

(Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 64, of 9th December, 1871.)

For bringing Land under the provisions of the Act:—

When the title consists of a grant dated on or subsequent to the 28th December, 1841, and none of the land included therein has been dealt with ... 0 2 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £300 ... 1 0 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £200, and does not exceed £300 ... 0 15 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £100, and does not exceed £200 ... 0 10 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value does not exceed £100 ... 0 5 0

Contributions to Assurance Fund upon first bringing land under this Act, and upon the registration of an estate of freehold in possession derived by settlement, will, or intestacy—

In the pound sterling ... 0 0 1

Other fees—

For every application to bring land under the Act ... 0 5 0

For certificate of title where the same is issued in the name of any applicant grantee ... Nil

For certificate of Title issued upon any memorandum of transfer where the consideration is under £10 and is not nominal ... 0 10 0

For every other certificate of title ... 1 0 0

Registering memorandum of transfer, mortgage, encumbrance or lease ... 0 10 0

Registering transfer or discharge of mortgage or of encumbrance, or the transfer or surrender of a lease ... 0 5 0

Registering proprietor of any estate or interest derived by settlement or transmission ... 0 10 0

For every power of attorney ... 0 10 0

For every registration abstract ... 1 0 0

For cancelling registration abstract ... 0 5 0

For every revocation order ... 0 10 0

Noting caveat ... 0 10 0

Cancelling or withdrawal of caveat, and service of notice to caveator or caveatee ... 0 5 0

Issuing order for foreclosure ... 1 0 0

For every search ... 0 2 0

For every general search ... 0 5 0

For every map or plan deposited ... 0 5 0

For every instrument declaratory of trusts, and for every will or other instrument deposited ... 0 10 0

For registering recovery by proceeding in law or equity, or re-entry by lease ... 0 10 0

For registering vesting of lease in mortgage, consequent on refusal of trustee in bankruptcy to accept the same ... 0 10 0

For entering notice of marriage or death ... 0 10 0

For entering notice of writ or order of Supreme Court ... 0 10 0

Taking acknowledgment of married women ... 0 5 0

Taking declaration in case of lost grant or other instrument, or where production of duplicate is dispensed with ... 0 10 0

Taking affidavit or statutory declaration ... 0 5 0

For the exhibition or return of any deposited instrument, or for exhibiting or returning deeds surrendered by applicant proprietor ... 0 5 0

For certified copy, first five folios, per folio of seventy-two words ... 0 5 0

For every folio or part folio after first five ... 0 0 8

For every instrument drawn on parchment ... 0 2 0

When any instrument purports to deal with land included in more than one grant or certificate, for each registration memorial after the first ... 0 2 6

Lands purchased from the Crown since the coming into operation of the Land Transfer Act cannot be dealt with under the old system.

W. S. MOORHOUSE,

Registrar-General of Land.

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Holloway's Medicines

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and influenza may always be radically removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any over-gorged veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and similar complaints.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are frequently getting out of order, and require some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity and certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs. They gently excite the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiently, and act upon the bowels without griping or any other annoyance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and biliousness.

Windy or Watery Dropsy.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the glandular and absorbent system, purify the blood, and impart a vigour which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the absorbents to remove the fluid already collected.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system, as they remove all cause of maladies, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throats.

How all important it is to check the first departure from health! all may do so by taking Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction. In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds, coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the earlier they are taken the better.

Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as feverish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all diseases of the skin, may be immediately checked, and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses of one, two, or three nightly, according to the age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better adapted than any other remedy for all external ailments.

Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.

No organ in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. When nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach, warns us that digestion is not proceeding properly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headaches, and effect a permanent cure.

Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Gout.

In these diseases, the blood is always in a highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnaturally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken in time, will rectify all these symptoms by their cooling and purifying properties.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colic	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tie Dolorous
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venerical Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Headache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c. &c. &c.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

WHEELER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

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Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £60 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly, 12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

Dunedin Advertisement

Established Twenty Years.

G E O R G E M A T T H E W

NURSEMAN,

SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

Begs to intimate that he has constantly on hand

Agricultural and Garden Seeds

Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees

season

Garden Tools

Pruning Gloves

Flower Pots, &c. &c.

L. L. Smith's Medicines

"Up! Up! my friend, and clear your look
Why all this toil and trouble?"

ALL those who are suffering from despondency, melancholia, loss of spirits, a pluck, who feel that they are wasting a pining, and who are gradually getting weaker and weaker, from causes they have not the courage or the desire to acquaint their family attendant with: in all such cases, Mr L. L. SMITH feels it incumbent on himself to inform such unfortunate patients, that he has devoted his lifetime to the study of such complaints, having been a pupil and assistant of the late Dr Culverwell, of London, who in these diseases his special practice.

In all those diseases relating and pertaining to Married Life, and which make marriage a curse rather than a blessing, Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted with the greatest certainty of success, and with the additional feeling that no chance can possibly occur of the secret ever being divulged.

In cases of extreme Nervous Debility, where the patient feels that he is exhausted as physically prostrated, and incapable of exertion without fatigue, then and there the person so situated should at once consult Mr L. L. SMITH, before disease of a more serious character sets in; the above arises frequently from the enervating influence of hot climates but frequently from other causes of a more serious nature.

Palpitations of the heart, a tendency also to be easily startled and alarmed, is another phase of disease which requires particular attention, as arising from a most important cause; those who suffer from the above have NOT—

"Mix'd reason with pleasure
And wisdom with mirth."

But have, on the contrary, been guilty of a secret vice, which has, as it were, eaten into their very vitals. Many "old young men" consult me, who, though young in years, have, through the vice above alluded to and by their having been quacked by their qualified and unskilful medical men, at last given up all hope and succumbed, and are aged in their very youth, unfitted to fulfil the duties which they were sent to this world to perform.

"Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer,
Procrastination is the thief of time."

Mr L. L. SMITH wishes to impress upon those who are labouring under diseases which cannot be treated by the general medical attendant, from insufficient knowledge and practice, that as an expert in these diseases he has the right to warn the public at large against the number of blatant charlatans, quacks, who not only extort the money or of the pockets of the patients, but are eternally ruining the health of the unfortunate sufferers. Many hundreds yearly present themselves to him from all parts of the different colonies, who are thoroughly bankrupt in health and pocket, and they die lament, when too late, the horrible deception which has been practised on them.

Not only do men deceive those unfortunate victims by pretending to be legally-qualified men, but they advertise for sale, and swindle the public, by selling bottles of muck, under the name of "Dr Ricord's Essence of Life," "Balm of Syriacum," and a mass of other quackeries, whose sole province is to extract money out of the pockets of their deluded victims.

Will the public never understand that the only guarantee they can have that they will be honestly and skilfully treated, is the fact that the person to whom they apply for service is a legally-qualified medical man, who has devoted his time to the branch of practice for which the patient is seeking aid. Secondly, that his long residence in the place, and his position, is at least a guarantee of the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter free, £1.

By the above means, any male or female patient can, by describing their symptoms, avoid the unpleasantness, in many cases, of a personal interview, and the patient can retain his incognito.

Medicines appropriately packed to avoid observation are sent to all parts of the colonies, with plain letters as to diet, &c.

Mr L. L. SMITH consults personally daily, mornings before 11, and evenings between 7 and 9, 92 Bourke-street east, Melbourne.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand):

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